THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

A VERY DULL SEASON

maining Life Out of Trade.

1RON AND STEEL GOING UPWARD.

Considered Bright.

EXPORTS OF GOLD STILL CONTINUE

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, July 5 .- General trade throughout the country, as reported by wire to Bradstreet's, has been quite as inactive as is customary during the week in which the Fourth of July holiday occurs. Semi-annual stock takings, settlements and a per-sistent and widespread rainstorm tended to further check trade. In Texas and Georgia rains are said to have done some damage to the crops. Contradictory reports come from the spring wheat region, but no evidence has arrived yet of serious disaster

The business outlook for the remaining The business outlook for the remaining half year is regarded as brighter, with high prices and more active demand for iron, steel, wool and cotton. Bear pressure and lower prices have ruled in stock trading at New York. Eailroad differences at the West, fears of a reorganization of Atchison and the too rapid advance of trust securities seem to be the basis for this action, which is accommanded by heavy hear manipulation.

Reports of damage to the domestic spring wheat crop, to the wheat crop in Russis, together with small stocks of good quality on hand, more than supported prices, and both wheat and flour tend upward. Indian corn, too, is higher. Pork and lard both declined on limited demand at Eastern centers. Hogs and cattle at the West are selling higher. San Francisco sent 73,000 bushels of wheat to Rio Janeiro July 2, but expects the Australian and Sonth American demand to disappear soon. Stocks of wheat at about 900 points of secumulation and in transit, east of the Rocky Mountains, July 1, as reported to Rocky Mountains, July 1, as reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate 20,384,000 bushels, a quantity less than has been held at the points referred to on a like date for seven

SUGAR STILL FIRM.

Raw sugar has been in less active request, maintained the high rate of last week. Coffee reacted somewhat after the heavy decline of last week, but relapsed into heaviness on a report that Brazil would carry over 1,700,000 bags of coffee into the new rop year, beginning July 1.

There were 349 strikes in the United

recent growth of general business has not been fully reflected in the higher commer-cial death rate. Bank clearings at 37 cities for six months aggregate \$27,097,480,956, or 18 per cent more than in 1888, 7 per cent in excess of 1887 and 17 per cent more than in

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 152 in the United States this week against 211 last week and 149 this week last year. Canada had 13 this week against 35 last week. The total of failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 6,037 against 5,401 in 1888.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade B. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business has been fairly maintained in volume, and is gradually improving in prospects. June has been a month of exceptionally large trade transactions. Prices of commodities, in spite of the rising markets, have on the whole, during the month, decreased about 2 per cent, and are now hardly 1½ per cent above the lowest average ever recorded. But there are signs of substantial improvement in the most important branches of industry. The monetary situation remains undisturbed.

tion remains undisturbed. Nevertheless the stock market, by many considered an indicator of the future, has been sinking. The wars of Western, and to some extent of Eastern railroads, have dis-beartened many investors and caused much seiling. It is felt, too, that the rise stim was not of a substantial character. But there has been much confidence that the enormous half yearly disbursements by Government and corporations would cause a new demand and advance in securities, and while the movement thus far in July has not answered expectations, holders are still

COLLECTIONS A PEATURE.

Reports from interior points are generally favorable. Collections are now a seriously disturbing feature. The half-yearly return of failures shows a relatively larger increase in New England than in any other section—about 28 per cent—and next in the trans-Mississippi region, this side of the Hocky Mountains, about 20 per cent. In the Middle States the increase has been but 4½ per cent, thence to the Mississippi about 5 per cent, and at the South about 3½ per cent. cent. Against a general increase of 8 per cent in numbers, there is a decrease of 31/4

per cent in numbers, there is a decrease of 3½ per cent in aggregate liabilities.

The markets have not changed greatly during the broken week. Wheat is about 3/c higher, owing to accounts of injury from prolonged drought and heat in Dakota and Minnesota, where heavy rains have just improved the outlook considerably. Other crop prospects continue favorably. Pork products are weaker and dairy products are coming forward in immense quantity as products are weaker and dairy products are coming forward in immense quantity, so that prices are depressed. Leather does not change, but the revised quotations of wool for the first of July show an average advance of about le per pound, and it is becoming a serious question whether the hopes of improvement in the manufacture may not be defeated by an advance in the material, which may keep many of the mills idle.

The price of cotton has advanced three-sixteenths, in part because of scanty supply of desirable grades. The iron market remains strong in tone. Southern iron is still offered in large quantity at \$16 50 for No. 1, and the demand for manufactured iron is less active. Sales of about 10,000 tons of steel rails appear to have been on a basis of \$28 at Eastern mills.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

The monetary prospect is clouded by the | Fifth ave.

exports of \$1,707,640 gold and \$1,135,464 silver from New York alone since June 1. In consequence, the circulation of all kinds have been reduced \$17,000,000 in June, and though the aggregate is even now \$8,000,000 larger than a year ago, it is felt that a continued outgo in July would be apt to cause pressure in September. The New York banks reported last week a surplus of only \$7,500,000, and the actual surplus probably was not over \$6,000,000, which is not a large proportion for an active fall demand.

Exports for five weeks exceed last year's by 17 per cent at New York, while the imports show an increase of 4 per cent. Unless grain exports are hastened by the cut in east-bound rail rates, or foreign holders cease to realize on securities, the outgo of gold may continue. Thus far the Treasury disbursements for the week have exceeded receipts by only \$300,000, but will be much larger for the week to come.

The business failures number 202 as compared with a total of 215 last week and 220 the continue of the second of the Fourth of July Takes All the Re-The Prospect for the Next Six Months is

pared with a total of 215 last week and 220 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 214.

THAT HAMPTON SCHOOL.

cerning the Punishment Cell-A Caustic Reply to General Armstrong.

WASHINGTON, July 5. - To General rmstrong's last statement through the press, Dr. Childs replies:
My full statement in this case is my letter to

Armstrong's last statement through the prices, and more active demand for iron, steel, wool and cotton. Bear pressure and lower prices have ruled in stock trading at New York. Railroad differences at the West, fears of a reorganization of Atchies seem to be the basis for this action, which is accompanied by heavy bear manipulation.

Bonds are strong and stendy, with a good reinvestment demand. Money at New York is becoming easier, and call loans are down to 3@4 per cent. Foreign exchange is easier, and demand sterling is \$4.87%@4.88.

The iron and steel business for the half year compares favorably with 1888. Prices show an upward tendency in all markets, and demand appears to justify this, as stody are removed to the cell. These holes did not comnect with the fresh air from without, but simply with the stresh air from without, but simply with the resh air from without, bu

THE LADIES BEST OF ALL.

Says Treasurer Thompson of Relief Work Done for Johnstown. W. R. Thompson, Tressurer of the Johnstown relief fund, yesterday received the report of W. H. Cain and A. G. Roenigk, who composed the committee on receiving and assorting the clothing contributions for the Johnstown sufferers, formerly at Old but is just as confidently held at one-eighth | City Hall, and then at the Exposithat the report was a very satisfactory one. The committee reported that on the first day they had charge of the contributions they received four carloads from the American Express Company, and three cars contained clothing and one contained groceries.

The groceries were sent to General Hastings at Johnstown and the clothing was assorted

States, involving 93,258, reported to Bradstreet's for six months of the year, against 436 strikes and 172,432 strikers in the first half of 1888, and 554 strikes and 222,023 strikers in 1887. The failures among commercial and industrisl traders in the United States since January 1 have numbered 5,918, or 12 per cent more than in the first half of 1888.

With a dozen failures eliminated, this report contains only favorable teatures, as the port contains only favorable teatures, as the first Lippincott, Rhinehart, America Wallers, and the clothing was assorted by the committee.

Mr. Thompson said be thought the ladies, whom the committee thanked in the report, deserved especial mention for the excellent service they had rendered in aiding the committee. The names of the ladies are as follows: The Misses Ida Smith, Martha Greggs, Misses Stoney, Mary Kelly, Harper, Lee Moore, Sadie Moore, McElroy, Kitty Lippincott, Rhinehart, America Wal-Kitty Lippincott, Rhinehart, America Wal-lace and Grace Williams, Mrs. Acre. Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. Lenhart. The com-mittee also thanked John H. Haney for mittee also thanked John H. Haney for hauling done, and the men at the Duquesne depot for aiding in the work.

PURELY A POLITICAL MOVE.

Labor Organizations in Alabama Forming a State Federation. PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 5 .- A meeting of representatives of all the labor organ-

ing of representatives of all the labor organizations in the State was held here to-day to perfect the organization of a Trades and Labor Council, or Federation of Labor. This is regarded as a political movement, the purpose of which is the control of the next Legislature. Labor organizations of the State expect to hold conventions and put straight labor tiekets in the field in every county in the State. They express confidence in their ability to elect their tieket in several of the counties, if they can hold the workingmen together.

counties, if they can hold the workingmen together.

A constitution was prepared to-day, and a meeting of delegates from the various labor organizations will be held here on next Sunday, to adopt the constitution and elect permanent officers. The color line has been drawn, and no colored man will be admitted to the federation. Most of the labor organizations have declared themselves in favor of eight hours for a day's work.

HARPER WANTS A PARDON. .

His Friends Trying to Influence the Administration in His Behalf.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- The Attorney General has received a package of petitions weighing several pounds for the pardon of weighing several pounds for the pardon of E. L. Harper, the convicted Vice President of the wrecked Fidelity National Bank, of Cincinnati. The signers of these petitions are national bank men, merchants and personal friends of Harper all over the country. A small number of protests against Harper's pardon have also been received. As Harper is believed by the Government officials connected with his prosecution to have been the instigator and promoter of the broken bank's unlucky speculation, he is not likely to get much sympathy from the administration.

Harper was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He has served about two years of this in the Columbus Penitentiary, where he is allowed to manage an immense private factory outside.

Four swindlers, who represented them-selves as a firm who wanted a collector in

THE FUTURE OF LO.

Satisfactory Solution of a Vexed Problem Probably in Sight.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAY BEST.

ways Held Too Much Land.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] LAWRENCE, KAN., July 3 .- "What is to be become of the American Indian?" is an oft-propounded question. "What holds the future for the few remaining tribes of

the race that once owned and ruled the greater portion of the continent?" These re questions made more prominent that heretofore by the opening up to settlement of Oklahoma, and the present outlook for an early release of the Cherokee lauds by the Government. After having made extensive investigations regarding the condi-tion of the various tribes, I can see no reason to doubt that the course taken by the Government is the most prudent one, and in the end will lead to a satisfactory solution

of the Indian problem.

While the Indians are losing some of their lands, they are being well paid for them, and it is a fact that they have all them, and it is a fact that they have all along had much more territory than they needed or knew what to do with. The Government has always been indulgent with them, and without the intention did in many instances derive poorar results from having made Indians rich than their poverty would have produced. The Indian is naturally adverse to toil, and the more he is given the greater his capacity becomes, and he will oftentimes spoil it all by attempting to trade and barter with shrewd whites who make it a business to prev upon this ignorance. In this way the Government has indirectly given much to scheming whites that was intended for Indians.

THE OLD RULE CHANGED.

THE OLD RULE CHANGED. Now that rule has changed and the policy of the Government is to reserve enough land to give each Indian an estate and then to turn the remainder over to the home seek-

turn the remainder over to the home seekers.

This is a satisfactory system with those Indians who have any sort of education, and will in time be looked upon with favor by the entire race. Just now some of the chiets and heavy land-holders are jealous of the march being made by civilization, but that is only a temporary feeling—it must go with the present generation.

Passing from their savage homes in a day to a large school, such as is located here, a wonderful transformation is seen. In both the school and wigwam the same caste and features are seen, but the difference that education and civilized association has rendered is so perceptible that it is hard to believe that those who are now obedient and studious scholars a year ago roamed the Western wilds in a savage condition. Indeed, the children themselves wonder at the great change in their lives, and most of them long to go deeper and deeper into the knowledge of the whites, whom they all look upon as a wonderful people.

NEXT TO CARLISLE.

NEXT TO CARLISLE. About one mile east of this city, which is the seat of learning of the "Sunflower" State, is Haskell Institute, the second largest industrial Indian school on the American continent. The largest school of this char-Pa. Haskell Institute came into existence as the result of persistent labor on the part of Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, who lived just long enough to see the beginning of its usefulness.

At the time it was founded and for several

At the time it was founded and for several years previous the Western people were dissatisfied with the results being achieved in the matter of Indian education, and clamored loudly for an institution somewhere in the Western country near the frontier.

The cause of this dissatisfaction was not on account of the methods of teaching or the manner of training employed in the schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va., as might be supposed, but because it was far more difficult to gain the convent of Indian parents, and to arouse the desire of their children to go to the far-away East to school, than would be the case if the school was situated nearer the "trail" and "hunting ground." It is true that there were

A NUMBER OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

in the West at that time, but not such institutions as were desired. The need of a school from which the child would come a proficient scholar, tradesman or mechanic was keenly felt, and in 1884, on September 14, when Haskell Institute was thrown open to the juvenile redskins, that long-deferred hope of the ranchman, farmer and trader throughout the West was realized.

Among people who know that the Government feeds, clothes and schools Indian youths free of charge, no matter what the circumstances of themselves or their parents may be, the belief prevails that those parents and children would be uniformly eager to take advantage of "Uncle Sam's" generons proposition. In this particular the general public is in error. Indian children love the wigwam and the wilds just as their parents do. They have all heard countless stories of theravages made on their domain by the "pale iaces," and dread with common accord the dawn of the future that is to wipe out forever the existence of their race.

THE INWARD BELIEF.

THE INWARD BELIEF.

Down deep in their hearts the old warriors believe that the time rapidly approaches when no savage Indians will inhabit America. This the children have learned, and they look upon the acquisition of an education as a sad farewell to all that the Indian heart holds dear, as viewed from an uneducated, Indian standpoint.

It cannot be wondered at, that these children reluctantly leave their homes and go away to school, believing that they will be taught to forget, to disregard all the lessons of youth, home and parents. It is no light task, though one be of an inferior race, to cast away the traditions, traits, anticipation, inclinations, hopes and everything that birth has given, and then to take up the thread of life extended by a race of people who ride the rapid wave of progress so gracefully as do the Americans.

But they are making the effort, and right bravely, too. It is plain to be seen that they will succeed; for there is no alternative. They must succeed; if not in this generation in the next or the succeeding one, for in that day sayagery will have ceased to be an American wonder. Year after year, their territory grows smaller and the inducements for idleness and nomadic life diminish in like manner. And as they look to the North, South, East and West, and survey their surroundings, the fact is made plain that the "pale face" hold sway, and that their will is the only law of the land.

The FIRST STEP GAINED.

THE FIRST STEP GAINED. Four swindlers, who represented themselves as a firm who wanted a collector in their business, caught a young man named George Strong and got \$100 out of him as a supposed security for his honesty. The young fellow had been gulled by an advertisement in an afternoon paper.

Imported Sherry.

1828, Imperial Amontillado Sherry, full quarts. \$3.00

1828, Imperial Amontillado Sherry, full quarts. \$3.00

1828, Imported Brown Sherry, full quarts. \$2.00

Pemartin Sherry, full quarts. \$2.00

Choice Old Brown Sherry, full quarts. \$2.00

Thus the initiatory step in Indian education has been gained. It is not nearly so difficult to secure pupils now as was the case a few years ago. The reason is clear. Of late years a great many Indian boys and girls have returned home educated to be useful and accomplished men and women. Their advancement has pleased the better class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused in the hearts of the children. These influences and the existence of a great institution like Haskell so near their homes has induced hundreds to seek an education.

Before an Indian education has been gained. It is not nearly so difficult to secure pupils now as was the constant of the provide to secure pupils now as was the case few years ago. The reason is clear. Of late years a great many Indian boys and girls have returned home educated to be useful and accomplished men and women. Their advancement has pleased the better class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused in the hearts of the children. These influences and the exist-class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused in the hearts of the children. These influences and the exist-class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused in the hearts of the children. These influences and the exist-class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused in the hearts of the children. These influences and the exist-class of savage parents, and a spirit of emulation is thus aroused Thus the initiatory step in Indian educa

1828, Imported Brown Sherry, full quarts. 3 00
Pemartin Sherry, full quarts. 2 00
Choice Old Brown Sherry, full quarts. 2 00
Harmony Sherry, full quarts. 1 00
Fine Old Topaz Sherry, full quarts. 1 00
For sale by G. W. Schmidt, 95 and 97
Fifth ave.

frequently an up-hill task, from the fact that agents, as a rule, are desirous of having the children of the tribes they have in charge attend the reservation schools. Of course they are only primary schools of an ordinary character, still the agents want to make as much of a showing as possible, and are jealous of any person or influence that seems to lessen their prestige or authority.

THE CHILD ALWAYS WILLING. Vanishing Tribes of Indians That Have Al

THE ABORIGINEES AS APT PUPILS

some think it worth while to fight for their possessions still, the majority await the final summons to civilization with dogged and restless impatience, which nothing short of education or death will make obsolete.

Of the present generation it may be said that but about one-sixth of the Indian children of school age will receive a general education. The coming generation will increase that ratio twofold, and the middle of the twentieth century will be an age in which the history of the last of the American aboriginees will be written.

The grown Indian can be rendered peaceable by intercourse with whites and brought to understand that the laws must be obeyed, but he will never become educated. He is too shiftless and careless. Too idle and villainous to work or to own an ambition above that which is inborn, which leads only to the pursuits of reckless and easy living without asking why and wherefore.

In the different nations composing the Indian Territory I frequently came upon youngsters whom I readily perceived had learned the ways of the world. They are the educated ones and it is gratifying to see how proud an Indian is he, who is a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a wood worker or a tailor in his own country. The girls having had similar advantages are clever housekeepers and the young men who marry them are the most fortunate of the lucky ones on whom TOO OLD TO LEARN.

not the case. I know a Pawnee boy who is a very clever sketch artist, and was informed that his was an accomplishment not rare among the youths of his tribe.

Up to that time I had never seen an Indian possessed of a soul that could be inspired to produce any design above the hideous, excepting the "Tlinkets, of British Columbia and Alaska. The Pawnee girls are quite clever, too, many of them who have had school advantages have become artful at needle and fancy work, and nearly all good cooks and housekeepers.

The Cheyennes, as a rule, have a mechanical eye, and they are as practical as any I know. The Wyandottes are crafty and the Comanches are treacherous beyond conception. A hundred other traits are suggested when the various tribes are called to mind but that would give no central to mind, but that would give no general idea of them, consequently are valueless in this connection, the foregoing serving as an index to the remainder.

There are now in the United States 270

Kan.

The tribes represented in these and the Reservation schools are chiefly: Anache, Arapahoe. Cheyenne, Chippewa, Chickasaw, Creek, Crow, Comanche, Cherokee, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kaw, Kickapoo, Muncie, Osage, Ottuwa, Omaha, Pawnee, Peoria, Ponce, Piute, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Seneca, Seminole, Sac and Fox, Shawnee, Sioux, Ute, Wyandotte and Wichita, and perhaps a few Tlinkets and mayhap a straggler from a tribe of no particular prominence.

A FREQUENT QUESTION.

AUGUSTINE GALLAGHER

The Directors Have Not Yes Decided Upon the System of Motive Power. building and the contract for the rails of the road was let. The Committee on Motive Power was asked to report, but Mr. Henry Brown, the Chairman of the committee was absent, and there will not be a decision made as to what electric motive power is to be used on the road until the next meeting.

There are two systems for electric street car motive power under the consideration of the directors and one or the other will be decided upon next week. The one is the Dait and the other the Thomson-Houston system. From a talk with one of the directors it is likely that the latter will be the one selected, and the contract will be let within ten days.

The County Controller Ill.

BELLES OF THE SHORE 274

HOME ELECTRICIANS

Have Invented a Novel System of Street Car Motive Power and

WILL TEST IT ON CARSON STREET.

by Mr. McElroy, the principal inventor. SOLVING A PROBLEM.

The problem on electric railways is and has been to establish and maintain an un-

interrupted electrical connection between

HOW IT CONNECTS.

THE MAYOR HASN'T DECIDED

He Will Not Tell About the Diamond Street

Ordinauce.

Mayor McCallin has done nothing so far in regard to the Diamond alley opening ordinance. He was busy yesterday signing

warrants, and said that he hadn't read the ordinance yet. He said that anyone who said that he wouldn't sign the ordinance spoke without authority. He wouldn't tell anyone, and hadn't told any person, what he would do until he had read the ordinance.

BOTH CONGRESSMEN INVITED. Cogether With Hon. B. F. Jones, to Advise

on That International Congress.

The Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been called by Chairman George H. Andrews to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon to take action in regard to the International American Congress which is to be held at Washington October 2. Hon. B. F. Jones, Hon. John Dalzell and Hon. Thomas M. Bayne have been especially invited to be present to confer with the committee.

Head Wires Are Not Used. FEW CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

When the consent of parents and agents has been secured it rarely occurs that a child stands in the way. So far from it, they seem to possess the faculty of seeing that their best interests lie in the course outlined by the Government. It is an exceptional case, however, that a child expresses a willir gness to leave home until the consent of parents and agents has been granted. They are exceedingly cautious, which is accounted for by the knowledge that in most instances they have been taught to regard the whites and the propositions made by them with suspicion.

The chiefs, warriors and soothsayers all agree that they have traversed as far toward the setting sun as they can go, and while Carson street, Southside, for the introduction and trial of a new electric railway system. This system is the result of the joint the setting sun as they can go, and whi some think it worth while to fight for the efforts and inventions of several well-known Pittsburg gentlemen. Three patents have already been granted, and three more are pending in the Patent Office, covering the system fully. The inventors and patentees are Messrs. John D. Nicholson, John H. Dalzell, W. J. McElroy and T. J. McTighe,

system as above stated. The method to be employed is so radically different from anything that has yet been tried, and possesses so many advantages, that great interest is manifested in the matter by street railway companies contemplat-ing an improvement of their service. The main principles of the new invention were explained to a DISPATCH reporter yesterday

Occasionally one sees such proofs of the the incalculable benefits of education among the tribes of the far West, though not near so frequently as in the Territory.

There is a vast difference in the capabilities and ambitions, or rather inclinations, of the children of different tribes. One would naturally suppose that being Indians they had common likes and dislikes and aspirations of a similar nature, but that is not the case. I know a Pawnee boy who is a very clever sketch artist, and was in-

schools.

In all there are 12 industrial schools and they are located as follows: Carlisle, Pa.; Hampton, Va.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Chilocco, Ind. T.; Arkansas City, Kan; Ft. Stevenson, Dak.; Salem, Ore.; Ft. Yuma, Col.; Genoa, Neb.; Grand Junction, Col.; Keanis Canon, Ariz., and Lawrence, Kan.

HOW IT CONNECTS.

If the surface plates were permanently connected to the main conductor the acme of simplicity would be reached, but such permanent connection would be dangerous, because of the possibility of shock to anyone coming in contact therewith.

In the Nicholson-McElroy system there is absolutely no connection between the charged main conductor and the exposed surface plates, only during such times as the plates are covered and protected by the car, and before the car passes off any one plate that plate must be disconnected from the main conductor, otherwise the car cannot proceed. The connecting and disconnecting of the street plates with the main conductor is entirely automatic, and in three years' operation of the model constructed by Mr. McElroy has not once been known to fail. The mechanism for controlling the connection is placed, as stated, in the iron boxes, and is thoroughly protected from dampness and consequent loss of insulation. The boxes are air tight, and being joined in series by the two inch iron pipe which contains the main conductor, form a continuous open subway. A slight air pressure is maintained therein by a small air pump in the power station, and a gauge is arranged to show any loss of this pressure caused by

A FREQUENT QUESTION.

The question is frequently asked by persons who do not understand the Indian question, "Why doesn't the Government let them alone—give them a domain and permit them to live as they like?"

That such a plan is bad has been practically and satisfactorily demonstrated, and now the only reasonable solution to the problem is thought to be education. This will analyze, but the former plan will not. Educate the savage and you can figure on what he will do for himself and his surroundings, but leave him to his native and wicked ways, untutored and unmolested, as some will have it, and you have a type of humanity that no dependence whatever can be placed in. In their native state Indians are all dangerous and naturally bad-hearted are all dangerous and naturally bad-hearted toward the whites. Educated, they can be made useful, at least to one another, and thus be rendered respectable and

WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE, a result that could be produced in no other way. Besides, if the whites owe them anything for the soil they were driven from (and there seems no room for doubting that the debt is large) it seems but proper that an effort should be made to render their condition better, otherwise there would be no virtue, consequently no justice in what would be nothing short of parloining their God-given estates. As the present generation witnessed the decadence of negro slavery, so will they who live in the twentieth century observe and note the decline of savage ignorance and superstition, and the

savage ignorance and superstition, and the triumph of education. THE SQUIRREL HILL ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Squirrel Hill Electric Bailroad held their regular meeting yesterday morning in the Hamilton building and the contract for the rails of the

County Controller Speer has been confined to his home in Elizabeth for several days with a severe attack of cholera morbus. His condition was considerably improved yester-day, but he will be unable to be about for

ECHO OF THE FOURTH.

The Business Portion of a Thriving Town is Washington Territory Wiped Out by Fire-Aid Needed to Care for the Homeless-Ten

Blocks Consumed.

ELLENSBURG, WYO. T., July 5.—Ten blocks of the best portion of this city are in ashes. Nearly 100 families are homeless. and what was yesterday a thriving and imposing business center is now a mass of ashes and burning cinders. Owing to the excitement and confusion that prevails at this hour it is impossible to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is presumed that The System Has No Slot Rail and Overit was a result of the celebration of the na-tional holiday, as it was started soon after During the next ten days ground will likely be broken by Booth & Flinn on the line of the West End Street Railway on

the two latter being well-known electricians of this city. These gentlemen were the in-corporators of the National Electric Railway Company, chartered in 1888, and during the early spring of the present year a deal was made by which their patents were transferred to the Duquesne

it was a result of the celebration of the national holiday, as it was started soon after the inauguration of the display of fireworks last evening. The flames started on the north side of the city about 10 o'clock in the evening, with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast.

The fire department, which was promptly called out, could do nothing to check the rapid advance of the conflagration, which, within an bour, spread to the business center. Help was telegraphed for from the neighboring towns, but long before it could reach the scene the flames had literally wiped out the heart of the city and had commenced to spread among the residences on the south side. It was not until the main portion of the food for the fire had been consumed, that there were any signs of abatement, and it was nearly morning before the firemen secured any result from their tireless efforts.

The cessation of the winds had a tendency to aid the firemen in checking the progress of the fire, and at this hour it is thought that the flames are under control, or that they will be confined to the buildings now burning. While it is impossible to form a close idea of the amount of loss, it is estimated that the sum will run up to many many hundreds of thousands of dollars. All of the leading hotels, the handsome Nash Opera House block, the City Hall, the Board of Trade building, Snipe & Co.'s Baak, in fact, all of the business blocks on Pine and Pearl, and Third, Fourth and Fifth streets are consumed, excepting only the First National Bank building, Bloomer & O'Connor's drygoods house, H. Golsien's boot and shoe store, one saloon and one general store. Only these latter concerns remain standing to mark the spot where flourished yesterday a beautiful and prosperous business center.

The number of residences destroyed cannot now the settimeted but it is the continued and prosperous business center. Electric Railway Company of Pennsylvania, for which company an application for incorporation under the special act of 1887 is now pending. Among the leading members of the Duquesne Company are W. J. Hammond, the iron manufacturer, and Superintendent J. V. Patton, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and an arrangement has been made with the West End Company for a thorough trial of the

business center.

The number of residences destroyed cannot now be estimated, but it is known that over 100 families are homeless, penniless, and with nothing left save the few scant clothes with which they escaped in flying from the advancing flames. Help has been asked and is badly needed, not only in suppressing the fire, but in caring for the homeless victims of the conflagration.

interrupted electrical connection between the generating dynamos, located in the power house, and the moving cars along a line of road which may extend for two or three miles on either or both sides of the station; to insure such economy of power in the transmission of current as is possible only with the highest insulation; and above all, to guard the public against the dangers of injury to life and property, always indicated to the use of powerful currents of electricity. Two general methods of transmitting the current to the car are in use in this country, viz, the overhead or trolley system, and the conduit, with continuous open slot similar to the alot of a cable road. Both are objectionable.

The Duquesne Company's system consists of a large copper conductor, insulated in and protected by an iron pipe laid two feet below the surface of the street. At intervals of 18 or 20 feet along this pipe, are set heavy cast-iron air-tight boxes containing an electro-magnetic switch, which, as explained hereafter, controls the supply of now, more than ever, in the minds of public men having any humanitarian inclination. Last year was a bad one for the little ones, and the mortality in Allegheny in June of children under 10 years of age reached the astounding total of 128—over 4 per day, and a little over 50 per cent of the total mor-tality.

heavy cast-iron air-tight boxes containing an electro-magnetic switch, which, as explained hereafter, controls the supply of current from the main conductor to the surface plates. Near the box is placed upright in the ground a section of heavy cast-iron pipe, or post, with a narrow flange at the top and a very broad flange at the bottom. This post is three feet long, is embedded in concrete, and is so placed as to bring the upper surface of the top flange even with the pavement. An insulated iron bolt in the center of the post holds the street contact plate in position and serves to conduct the current to the plate at the proper time. The street plates closely resemble an inverted sancer; they are six inches in diameter, 29; from 1 to 10 years, 42; total 161, or about 44 per cent of the total number. In June, 1888, all previous records were broken, and the list of deaths of children under 1 year of age reached 77; 1 year, 2; from 1 to 10 years, 49, and a total of 128—fown the plate activity and clean.

The plates are so distanced along the track that the contact bar is always in contact with one of them; the bar being long enough to span and cover two plates at the same time, necessarily catches a plate in front before it leaves the preceding one.

annual examinations, as previously pub-lished. It was ordered to be filed. The faculty of the High School was re-elected,

maintained therein by a small air pump in the power station, and a gauge is arranged to show any loss of this pressure caused by a leak along the line. Notice is thereby given of such defect, and during the time necessarily occupied in locating such leakage and repairing the same, no water, the great enemy of underground insulation, can enter against the escaping volume of air.

The switches in the boxes are actuated by a current of electricity sent into them from the car, and no current-can be received from any given plate until enough current has been transmitted from the car down through the surface plate and connecting wires to cause the magnet to act and close the switch.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.[

A TALE OF ADVENTURE.

By G. A. Henty,

Author of "Under Drake's Flag," "With Clive in India," etc., etc.

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.
CHAPTER I.—Lieutenant Guiston, of H. M.
S. Tenebreuse, while on a brief visit to the
Carne's Armis lini, fishing in the neighboring
river, is told the story of the Curse of Carne's
Hold. In the days of the First Charles, Sir
Edgar Carne, the occupant of Carne's Hold, a
house on the neighboring hill, fights for his
king, and brings home from Spain a young and
beautiful bride. They lived unhappily and
frequently quarreled. At last one day she, in a
paroxysm of madness, stabbed her child to death.
After this none except the inmates of the Hold
ever saw Lady Carne again, but a few days before she died she cursed the Carnes, her husband, the honse and her descendants. The
curse subsequently worked in her descendants.
several laying violent hands upon their relatives and themselves. The present Squire,
though moody and reticent, seemed, however,
to have escaped the taint of madness with which
the Spanish ancestress had endowed them. The
Hon, Mrs. Mervyn, aunt of the Squire and his
sister, resides in the neighborhood, and Gulston
is invited there to a ball, which he accepts.

CHAPTER II.—The ball at Carne's Hold was
a brilliant affair, and Lieutenant Guiston
was struck with Miss Margaret Carne, the sister to the Squire. Ronald Merryn and the
Squire both appear to be more or less affected
by the curse of Carne's Hold, an incipient taint
of insanity being manifest in both. He is
warned of this family traif by the ship's doctor. Meanwhile, Ruth Powlett, the miller's
daughter, maid to Miss Carne, falls in love with
George Forrester, the son of a neighboring
farmer, a wild young scapegrace who becomes
entangled in a pononing fray. She is cautioned
by her mistress and urged to give him up.

CHAPTER III.—As Kuth Powlett was returning from church on the following Sunday
through the wood, there was a little rustle
among the trees, and George Forrester sprang
out suddenty. It was a sharp, brief interview,
during which Ruth tells him that she has resolved to give him up. Muttering an

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

e looks upon as his promised bride, upbra or with the fact and a quarrel ensues.

CHAPTER IV.

Margaret Carne's message as to her ins bility to come down to dinner was scarcely a veracious one. She was not given to head-aches, and had not, so far assehe could re-member, been once laid up with them, but after what had been said, she did not feel member, been once laid up with them, but after what had been said, she did not feel equal to going downstairs and facing Charlie Gulston. She had never quite admitted to their words." "It can't be true." "It is impossible." "Ruth must have fancied it." "It never could be," and then they looked in each other's faces, as if seeking a confirmation of their words." herseif that she loved the young sailor who had for the last few weeks been so much at the house, and of whose reason for so coming she had but little doubt; but now, as

on an object lying by the side of the bed. She stopped at once with another gasping cry, pressed her hand on her forehead and stood as if fascinated, with her eyes fixed upon it. Then slowly and reluctantly, as if forced to act against her will, she moved toward the bed, stooped and picked up the object she had seen.

She had recognized it at once. It was a large knife with a spring blade, and a silver plate let into the buckhorn handle, with a name, G. Forrester, engraved upon it. It was a knife she herself had given to her lover a year before. It was open and stained with blood. For a minute or two she stood gazing at in blank horror. What should she do, what should she do? She thought of the boy who had been her playmate, of the man she had loved, and whom, though she had cast him off, she had never quite ceased to love. She thought of his father, the old man who had always been kind to her. If she left this silent witness where she had found it there would be no doubt what would come of it. For some minutes she stood irresolute.

"God forgive me," she said at last. "I cannot do it." She closed the knife, put it into her dress, and then turned round again. She dared not look at the bed now, for she felt herself in some way an accomplice in her mistress' murder, and she made her way to the door, opened it, and then hurried downstairs into the kitchen, where the servants who were just sitting down to breakfast rose with a cry as she entered

"What is it, Ruth? What's the matter? Have you seen anything?"

Ruth's lips moved, but no sound came

"What is it, Ruth? What's the matter? Have you seen anything?"
Ruth's lips moved, but no sound came from them, her face was ghastly white, and her eyes full of horror.

"What is it, child?" the old cook said, advancing and touching her, while the others shrank back, frightened at her aspect.

"Miss Margaret is dead," came at last slowly from her lips. "She has been murdered in the night," and she reeled and would have fallen again had not the old servant caught her in her arms and placed her in a chair. A cry of horror and surprise had broken from the servants, then came a hubbub of talk.

"It can't be true." "It is impossible."

"I must go up and see," the cook said.
"Susan and Harrist, you come along with
me; the others see to Ruth. Sprinkle some
water on her face. She must have been



annal examplation, as previously published. It was ordered to be filed. The faculty of the lifty below I was recleted, resolution was adopted which provides that hereative no teacher shall be added to the force at the High School without a protest and the state of the state of